

Pershing Masses Troops; Border Arms

GERMANY ADMITS ATTACK ON SUSSEX IN NEW NOTE

Declares U-Boat Com- mander Has Been Punished.

MAKES OFFER OF INDEMNITY

Wilson to Accept Terms— Way Now Cleared for Lusitania Case.

Washington, May 10.—Germany, in a note received at the State Department to-day, admits that the Channel steamer Sussex was attacked by a U-boat. She admits that the attack was in violation of the pledges to the United States, expresses regret, announces that the submarine commander has been "appropriately punished," and offers to pay indemnities to Americans injured on the vessel.

The German note says that recent photographs of the Sussex show that she has been modified by the addition of a mast and a coat of dark paint, so as to conform more nearly to the sketch made on the submarine at the time of the attack. Further, the evidence submitted by the United States, particularly the testimony of American officers who examined the shell fragments found in the hull and pronounced them parts of a German torpedo, led Germany to conclude her U-boat had sunk the Sussex.

Admits U-Boat Error.

The note is friendly in tone. Further than to point out that another vessel, a British transport, was actually torpedoed at about the same time and place as the Sussex, and that the submarine commander who torpedoed the Sussex acted on the "bona fide belief" that he was facing an enemy warship, no attempt was made to justify the crime.

"On the other hand," the note says, "it cannot be denied that, misled by the appearance of the vessel, under the pressure of the circumstances, he formed his judgment too hurriedly and did not therefore act fully in accordance with the strict instructions which called upon him to exercise particular care."

"In view of these circumstances," the document continues, "the German government frankly admits that the assurance given to the American government has not been adhered to in the present case. It therefore expresses to the American government its sincere regret regarding the deplorable incident and declares its readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to the injured American citizens. It also disapproves of the conduct of the commander, who has been appropriately punished."

Demonstrates U-Boat Weakness.

Administration officials say this confession closes the Sussex case, but that it emphasized more than ever the impossibility of legal submarine operations without warning and visit and search. The commander of the submarine, in torpedoing the Sussex by mistake for a war vessel, has proved, it is held, that no adequate judgment even in the most extreme cases can be formed by a glance through a periscope.

The State Department is interested to know what punishment was administered to the submarine commander. It is possible that Mr. Gerard will be asked to ascertain it, but it is unlikely that any evidence of the punishment will be asked.

Officials of the State Department noted particularly the passage of the note which said: "In view of these circumstances the German government frankly admits that the assurance given to the American government, in accordance with which passenger vessels were not to be attacked without warning, has not been adhered to in the present case."

This was regarded as indicating a purpose to Germany to pay indemnities to Americans killed or injured in attacks on ships other than passenger liners prior to the date of the last note, in which the German government promised that freight as well as passenger vessels would not be attacked without warning or without provision for the safety of persons aboard. Any response to the note received to-day probably will make a distinct reservation of American rights on this point.

Three more submarine attacks were reported by Consul General Skinner to the State Department to-day. These increase the nervousness that began with the destruction of the Cyrmic.

Officials say it is apparent that Germany's submarine campaign has not been as successful as was expected, and that it is continued on the present scale it will be practically impossible to avoid a break.

The three attacks mentioned were reported by Lloyd as follows:

British bark Galgate sunk May 6

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WIMBORNE RESIGNS POST IN IRELAND

Redmond Urges Fu- tility of Rebellion on Sons of Erin.

FULL INQUIRY BEGINS AT ONCE

Lord Loreburn Joins Cab- inet's Critics—Commons to Debate Executions.

London, May 10.—Ireland provided a number of sensations to-day. The first was the announcement of the resignation of Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant, which undoubtedly has been in Premier Asquith's hands for some time, acceptance being delayed until normal conditions were restored in Ireland.

The second was the appointment of a commission, headed by Lord Hardinge, to investigate the causes of the Irish outbreak. A third was the admission by the government of the truth of the report that F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of "The Irish Citizen," and two other journalists had been executed in the Portobello barracks, in Dublin, without the knowledge of the military authorities and before martial law was actually in operation.

A fourth was the criticism levelled at the government's handling of the Irish problem by the Earl of Loreburn, for many years High Chancellor in the Asquith Cabinet. It was Lord Loreburn's remarks in the House of Lords that drew from the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, the announcement of Lord Wimborne's resignation and of the appointment of the royal commission, consisting of Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy of India; Justice Sir Montague Shearman and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, former Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, to investigate the Irish rebellion.

A fifth was the granting of the veteran John Dillon's demand for a special

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Police Close Broadway To Dawdling Actors

As Five Players and Jewelry Salesman Go to Court "Just for Walking," Thesians Lament That Their Craft Is No Longer Honored.

Broadway clucked its tongue in pity yesterday over the fate of six strolling actors who strolled too far. In the words of Patrolman William Loeb, whose eagle eye can distinguish between a tragedian and a slapstick actor, the unfortunate six were arrested for "just walkin' up and down, doin' nothin' but jammin' the sidewalks." Since this has been an ancient prerogative for the historic craft, Broadway feels martyred and sore.

Loeb is under instructions to keep the crowd moving. When Loeb isn't on the job, Daniel Barry is. Since "hams" act in the evening and come out for the sunshine in the morning, Loeb has been more fortunate than his nocturnal associate.

"They fairly clutter up Broadway," Loeb told Magistrate Ten Eyck. They enter right stage from the Pennsylvania terminal, he said, and left from the Grand Central.

Two Lucky; They Have Jobs.

Joseph Brady, of 695 Ninth Avenue, and George Williams, who lives in a West Thirty-sixth Street hotel, stood out for the right of eminent domain and were fined \$1 each. Two others, Lafayette Hennindinger, a jewelry salesman, of 368 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Bill Dale, an actor, of 115 West Forty-fifth Street, were paroled until Friday. They asked for an adjournment because they said they didn't like the idea of being prevented from walking on Broadway. They will appeal against the police order.

That left two. These were dismissed because they had found jobs and the judge was acquainted with theatrical conditions enough to know that jobs are rare.

"I can't see it," said Frederick M. McCloy, business manager of the Columbia Theatre. "I think the arrests were outrageous. Why don't the police drive the brokers and their assistants from Broad Street. That impedes progress of pedestrians, doesn't it? These actors find a livelihood by waiting on this corner. The bookish officers are right here."

"I wouldn't mind," declared Kathryn Bradley, a rink queen, "if they wouldn't ogle us girls. Gee! They give me the shivers sometimes when they begin looking me over. Not that I don't like men's admiration. But they

"DOWN WITH KAISER!" BERLIN MOB'S CRY

Liebknecht Accused of Exciting Demonstration.

Berlin, May 10.—The business committee of the Reichstag declined unanimously, with the exception of two Socialists, to consider an urgent motion by the Socialists to postpone the trial of Dr. Karl Liebknecht until after the adjournment of the Reichstag.

Herr Von Payer, the reporter of the committee, read official documents in which Dr. Liebknecht admitted participation in a peace demonstration, but denied that he was guilty of treason. A majority of the committee supported Herr Von Payer in the opinion that Dr. Liebknecht had forfeited parliamentary immunity. Herr Von Payer gave the following account of the arrest of Dr. Liebknecht:

"On May 11 Dr. Liebknecht participated in a peace demonstration at the Potsdamer Platz. The population became excited and shouted: 'Down with the war! Down with the Kaiser!' Dr. Liebknecht had arranged the entire demonstration through his pamphlets. When arrested he resisted violently, but at last he was knocked down and overpowered by the police. The excited crowd threatened to lynch the police, but was dispersed by the military. There is no doubt that Liebknecht, by his attitude, assisted the enemy."

FRENCH SUBMARINE SINKS FOE'S TRANSPORT

Sends Ship with Munitions to Bottom of Adriatic.

Paris, May 10.—A French submarine sank an enemy transport laden with war material in the lower Adriatic Sea yesterday, says a Havas dispatch from Rome.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN SIGHT, SAYS HILLES

Recent Elections, He Declares, Indicate Party Is Coming Back.

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a statement yesterday, pointed to the results of the recent elections as indicative of a gradual growth of Republican sentiment throughout the country. He declared it presaged a Republican victory in November in the United States Senate, as well as the Presidency.

"The election yesterday of George M. Bowers as a member of Congress from the Second District of West Virginia," said Mr. Hilles, "is most gratifying. For six successive years the district has been Democratic. At the November election in 1914, Mr. Bowers was defeated by over 800, yesterday he was elected by a plurality in excess of 800. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is little more than 20. From September 8, 1913, when John Peters, Republican, was sent to Congress in a by-election in the Third District of Maine, reclaiming that district from the Democrats, every special and general election has resulted in marked steady mounting Republican advances."

PROGRESSIVES WANT PEACE, WITH HONOR

No Diminishing of Roosevelt Strength Meeting Shows.

THIRD TICKET HINT TO G. O. P.

Put Patriotism Above Par- tisanship—Keep Faith to People, Says T. R.

There will be no precipitate action by the Progressive National Convention. George W. Perkins, following a meeting of the Progressive Executive Committee, yesterday declared that the Progressives were willing to be reasonable for the sake of harmony, but were not for peace at any price. Mr. Perkins, in amplifying a statement issued by the committee, said that Presidential candidates had been discussed at the meeting, but he declined to say whether or not any possible nominee, aside from Colonel Roosevelt, would be acceptable to the Progressives, on the ground that it would complicate the situation.

"We are going to Chicago a thousand strong," Mr. Perkins said. "So are the Republicans. We, of course, are for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, and shall present his name to the Republicans. If they refuse to accept him, we shall ask them to name their man, who ought to be as nearly their unanimous choice as Mr. Roosevelt is ours. If their man does not suit us then we can ask us to name a second choice. We are willing to be reasonable for the sake of harmony."

Colonel's Power Remains.

There was a disposition among those who heard Mr. Perkins' statement to construe it as an indication that the Progressives were willing to take a candidate other than Mr. Roosevelt. It was pointed out, however, that the Colonel will also be the second choice of the Progressives.

Before the conference met Mr. Perkins had issued a statement deprecating the attempt to count all the uninstructed delegates against Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

"If 'uninstructed' means anything," he said, "it means that the delegate is not pledged for or against any candidate, and, of course, this is what the voters who elected him intended when they refrained from instructing him. To take any other position means to reflect on the sincerity and good intention of the delegate. Many of these uninstructed delegates are just as likely to express their preference for Colonel Roosevelt as for any other man."

The executive committee meeting yesterday was an all-day affair, broken only by a luncheon at the Manhattan Hotel, at which Colonel Roosevelt sat at the head of the table. A wag remarked that the Root headquarters were located at the Manhattan, but no one seemed to mind this much. There were no speeches at the luncheon, but the Colonel availed himself of the occasion to emphasize the necessity of keeping faith with the people who looked to the Progressive leaders four years ago, and of standing by the statement of last January that no peace was possible except with honor.

Hint of Third Ticket.

There was a hint of a third ticket in the statement issued by the executive committee at the close of its meeting. It said that there was an element in the Republican party leadership which seemed to be giving more thought and attention to what that party is against and whom it is against than to what it is for and whom it is for, and attention is called to the inevitable outcome of a failure to reach

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AMERICANS ORDERED OUT; TEXAS FEARS MORE RAIDS

Two Cavalry Troops Reach Scene of Latest Attack.

SEEK AMERICANS STILL MISSING

Scarcity of Horses Holds Back Pursuit of Car- ranza Bandits.

By ROBERT DUNN.

Deemer's Store, near Boquillas, Tex., May 10 (by courier to Marathon, Tex., May 10).—All along the river, for a hundred miles in each direction, bandit attacks are imminently expected. It is impossible for the four troops of cavalry now on the way here to reach any of these points before to-morrow night.

The places most open to raids are La Jitas, forty miles west, at the mouth of the Rio Grande Canyon, and Terlingua, twenty-five miles nearer, where the outlaws are believed to have crossed on Friday.

The bandits in this region are supposed to number about a thousand, all calling themselves Villistas, chiefly because the largest group is under the leadership of one who calls himself Villa Nuevo. The Texan band pursuing the bandits who raided Glenn Springs consists of four privates of a Troop, 14th Cavalry. The civilian leader of the posse, which includes about thirty men, is Sheriff Allen Walton, of Alpine.

The force has up to now scrupulously kept to this side of the river, but it is believed that with the arrival of the four troops of cavalry now on the way here—two from the 8th and two from the 14th—the invasion of Mexico will be begun from a new point. This time it will be not in pursuit of Villa, but of the professed and undoubted soldiers of General Obregon.

Officers Study Situation.

Major G. T. Langhorne and Captain J. C. Rea, who arrived here last night, will not commit themselves pending the arrival of their men on Wednesday night.

It is nevertheless evident from the talk of the camp here that the only bar to an immediate crossing is the dearth of horses.

The seven Americans made prisoners last Saturday at the Dal Carmen mine, twelve miles across the river from here, by the Carranza soldier bandits who since Friday have been spreading terror and murdering in this "Big Bend" country, have just arrived here—free.

They brought with them three of their captives, including a lieutenant colonel with a Carranza commission, and a story of cleverness and bravado not matched in our Mexican troubles to date.

The prisoners are being closely questioned by Major Langhorne. They declare that the raid was long planned and that the band of eighty travelled for fifteen days before they crossed the border. They charge that the negro Paine was in league with their leaders, and helped lead the bandits to the mine.

Seeking Missing Americans.

In the meantime the country this side of the river is being scoured for the three Americans still missing—Jesse Deemers himself, proprietor of the twice-looted store here; his negro helper, Monroe Paine, and "Uncle" Harris, of the Calder ranch, near San Vicente.

None of the three has yet been found, and with every hour that elapses the gravest doubts are entertained for their safety. They had gone to Nothing in the whole Mexican tragic-comedy so gripped me as the wrecked two-room 'dobe shack under its tin corrugated roof, of the storekeeper C. Compton. The floor of the living room, with the two beds, was a chaos of bloodstained sheets, pillow cases, letters, clothing. Above all else stood out the tiny babyish tracks of the four-year-old Garnett Compton, which led from the north window to where the child collapsed in the middle of the floor, after his mutilation by the Carranza bandits.

The tracks of the tiny feet are as clear as if stamped with a die; the little toes point outward at the intervals of a toddling child, until lost among the great splashes of blood.

Children Slain by Bandits.

Visualization of the scene last Friday night involuntarily possesses one. The mother, Mrs. Compton, had gone to Marathon, expecting confinement. As the bandits neared, the Compton house was dark, the father and his three children having gone to bed.

"Are there any soldiers inside?" shouted the bandits as they passed the house.

"No, none," replied Compton, springing up and grabbing his gun. He dressed without striking a light, while almost instantly the bandits opened fire on the nine soldiers, less than fifty yards away.

The Mexicans then turned and put a volley into the dark house. The father sought to save his little girl first. He started with her, beyond the tall chimneys of the wax factory to leave her in charge of a trusty American washerwoman.

Then he brought himself of his two boys. On the way back he was

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PACIFIC COAST ALMOST DEPLETED OF TROOPS

San Francisco, May 10.— The Pacific Coast has vir- tually been depleted of mo- bile troops by the orders to move forces from Vancouver barracks, Spokane and Fort Lawton, Wash., and San Diego, Cal., to the Mexican border.

There remain only two troops of the 1st Cavalry and four companies of the 21st Infantry at Calexico and four companies of the 14th Infantry in Alaska, a company of engineers divided between San Francisco and Vancouver barracks, and a field hospital company at Monterey, Cal. Calexico is on the California-Mexican border.

There are left at coast fortifications about 3,500 coast artillery men.

PARLEY WAITS ON CARRANZA

Obregon Asks Authority to Insist on Withdrawal of U. S. Troops.

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—General Obregon announced to-night that he was awaiting instructions from Mexico City, and would not confer with General Scott until they were received. General Obregon, it is understood, has asked Carranza for authority to insist on the acceptance by the United States of his proposition calling for the withdrawal of American troops and offering to guard with Carranza forces the Mexican side of the border.

Failing in his efforts to have a definite date for withdrawal, it was reported to-night that the Mexican government may next try to have part of the American troops taken out at once, leaving the rest to cooperate with the de facto forces in pursuit of Villa groups.

The report was that the Mexicans believe the size of General Pershing's army is out of proportion to its mission—the extermination of a few hundred bandits.

In the absence of new proposals the situation now stands as follows: General Scott and General Funston are opposed to any agreement which sets a date for American withdrawal.

However, the American conferees are listening to all of Obregon's proposals. Mrs. Perkins is judging her daughter. Holding the bill before her the nine-year-old girl walked down Columbus Avenue until she met a thoughtful youth, who asked her for a dollar. It was a case of love at first sight.

"Here, kid," he said, "some one will get that bill if you don't put it out of sight. Let me wrap it up for you in a piece of newspaper."

Presto! Nora had the paper and the youth the bill. Nora didn't know it until the groceryman told her. Then she went back to her home, 752 Columbus Avenue, and told her mother.

She caught a youth. He fought and she fought. Policeman Quinn coming up as a reserve force. At the West 109th Street station the prisoner said he was Patrick Tyrillo. He was held, charged with petty larceny.

LAUDER GIVES \$500,000 IN TIME, AS WAR AID

Comedian Sails to Visit Son Wounded in Action.

Harry Lauder sailed yesterday on the American liner Finland to visit his son Lieutenant George Lauder, who was wounded while serving with a Scottish regiment in France. He was accompanied by his wife.

Before sailing Mr. Lauder estimated that he had given half a million dollars' worth of his time to the British cause during his tour of United States and Canada. His contributions consisted chiefly of free performances for various funds.

The Finland carried 473 passengers, many of them Americans.

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Outposts Fall Back to New Base at Co- lonia Dublan.

MILITIA RUSHING TO TAKE FIELD

5,000 To Be Ready Mon- day—Texas Raising 3 New Regiments.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—General Pershing has begun to concentrate his forces in Mexico as a precautionary measure. The advanced columns will fall back to Colonia Dublan.

American consuls on the border and the few consuls remaining in Northern Mexico were instructed to-day to notify all Americans in Northern Chihuahua to get out of Mexico at the earliest possible moment. The consuls were directed to give all possible aid in getting American citizens out of Mexico.

The order to General Pershing directed a greater concentration of his troops, and the retreat of outposts toward Colonia Dublan was begun at once. Threatening concentration of Carranza forces and the strained relations existing because of the Mexican demand that American troops be immediately withdrawn from Mexico are believed to be the reason for establishing a new base for the American army nearer the border.

Easier to Protect Line.

At Colonia Dublan General Pershing will be within 150 miles of the base at Columbus, N. M., and the line of communications to the border will not be so difficult to protect from large bands of Villistas or threatening Carranzistas. The new American base is 300 miles nearer the border than the most advanced point reached by American cavalry in pursuit of Villistas into the Parral country.

The former scattered and poorly protected lines of communication offered a constant incentive to Mexicans to attempt to cut off the Americans from their bases. Now the more than 17,000 American soldiers will be massed for defence against attacks by Mexicans, and near enough to the border to make a quick dash should they be needed there. They also are far enough into Mexico to continue an irritation to Mexicans.

Mexican army men regard the new move as an evidence of yielding to Mexican demands that Americans get out of Mexico. They point out that the American forces have been gradually falling back ever since General Carranza and General Obregon made demands for their withdrawal.

Orders to Consuls.

The order to Americans to get out of Mexico was forwarded by Thomas D. Edwards, consul in Juarez, to-day to all Americans he could reach by telegraph or courier. Consul Marion Letcher, in Chihuahua, received similar instructions, but as it was not known if the Chihuahua City consul would be in position to reach Americans outside Chihuahua City Consul Edwards extended his warning into the territory around the capital.

No reason has been given to the consuls for the new warning to Americans, the notice received by Consul Edwards and the one sent to Consul Letcher applying. It is understood, only to the State of Chihuahua. It is stated unofficially that similar instructions have been sent to Consul Smith at Nogales and to American consuls all along the Texas border.

Two companies of infantry were sent from Fort Bliss to-day to protect bridges from possible attacks by Mexicans. The Pecos high bridge, one of the highest in Western Texas, is to be constantly guarded. Its destruction would cut El Paso off from the rest of Texas for weeks.

Three States, on War Basis, Rush Troops to Border

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

San Antonio, Tex., May 10.—Three states, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, went on a war basis to-day. In every town in Texas where there is a militia company, militiamen have rushed preparations to answer the President's call. To-night 3,500 militiamen are on the way to Fort Sam Houston, and other bodies will move early in the morning.

To prepare for what Texans think inevitably will come soon, preparations were made to-day to organize three more regiments of militia in the state. In one day more than half the required number of men for the three regiments have offered for enlistment. More than five thousand national

In Lorraine

Behind the curtain of censorship, while the eyes of the world were turned upon the terrible struggle for Paris at the Marne, one of the greatest battles of the whole war was taking place. In the Promised Land of France, in the long lost provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, the inspiring rally and stand of the French armies about Nancy were making the Marne possible.

Frank H. Simonds tells next Sunday what actually happened there in 1914 and what he saw when he visited the Lorraine battlefields this spring. It is a story of the past and present—and a forecast of the future—written as only Simonds could write it. Be sure of getting it by speaking to your newsdealer in advance—to-day.

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